



— Additional Resources

Standard Curriculum Toolkit, Section 2.0

Optional Element

February 2021



Additional Resources

This document provides a list of additional resources you can use to help guide DoD employees to more information on CTIP. These resources consist of Special Topics, a Master Glossary list, and a Master Resources list which includes links to TIP websites, laws, reports, brochures, posters, and training resources.

Section	Resource	Description
2.1	Special Topic: GVHR	Describes the connection between gross violations of human rights (GVHR) and TIP
2.2	Special Topic: WPS	Describes the connection between Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) efforts and CTIP
2.3	Resource List	TIP websites, laws, reports, brochures, posters, and training resources you can include in your CTIP training materials to help DoD employees learn more about TIP.
2.4	Master Glossary	Additional CTIP terms and key words

2.1 Special Topic: GVHR

In addition to the types of trafficking in persons we have covered, this topic has a nexus to human trafficking:

Gross violations of human rights (GVHR)

GVHR's are human rights abuses carried out by foreign security forces under "color of law," meaning while on duty.

"color of law" - An act carried out under color of law is when a person acts, purports or pretends to act in the performance of official duties under any law, ordinance, or regulation. Such acts may be beyond the bounds of the official's lawful authority. Off-duty conduct may be covered under color of law, if the perpetrator asserts his or her official status in some manner.

Gross Violations of Internationally Recognized Human Rights is defined in 22 U.S.C. 2304(d)(1) as:

- Torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment
- Prolonged detention without charges and trial

- Causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person

DoD also considers sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, and rape by foreign forces as GVHRs if committed under color of law (while on duty).

Any official who engages in trafficking in persons is committing a gross violation of human rights. For example:

- Burmese military officials trafficked women and children into prostitution
- Islamic State in Iraq and Syria trafficked women and children into sexual slavery

GVHR Incident Reporting

- Report all suspected GVHR incidents, including child sexual assault, through your chain of command
- Follow command/agency reporting procedures

Trafficking-Related GVHR Case:



In September 2015, a story broke that sexual abuse of children by Afghan military and police forces was “rampant” and noted U.S. Soldiers reported specific incidents of abuse. It stated members of the Afghan National Defense Security Forces engaged in the tradition of “bacha bazi,” even though the practice was banned. In bacha bazi, which means dancing boys, young boys are

dressed as girls, forced to dance for the entertainment of the men, and sold as sex slaves.

The practice is a form of human trafficking. When, as in this case, the participants are uniformed forces and the crime is committed under color of law, it is also a gross violation of human rights. The DoD makes clear that gross violations of human rights, such as child sexual assault, are not to be tolerated.

2.2 Special Topic: WPS

In addition to the types of trafficking in persons we have covered, this topic has a nexus to human trafficking:

Women, peace, and security (WPS)

Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-68)

- The Act strengthens efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict by increasing women's participation in negotiation and mediation processes
- The Act requires DoD to train relevant personnel about gender considerations and meaningful participation by women in protecting civilians from violence, exploitation, and trafficking in persons
- The U.S. Strategy on WPS, required by the WPS Act, identifies the following three strategic objectives:
 - Women are more prepared and increasingly able to participate in efforts that promote stable and lasting peace
 - Women and girls are safer, better protected, and have equal access to government and private assistance programs, including from the United States, international partners, and host nations
 - United States and partner governments have improved institutionalization and capacity to ensure WPS efforts are sustainable and long-lasting

Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Act and its connection to TIP

- Human trafficking can worsen conflict by destabilizing communities, providing armed, extremist, and terrorist groups with revenue, and undermining the legitimacy of states and international organizations.
- The U.S. Strategy on WPS states women and girls bear unique, and sometimes disproportionate, impacts of armed conflict including trafficking and slavery.

Women and children are particularly vulnerable:

- Rohingya women and girls who have fled Myanmar face increased risks of trafficking, especially to China for forced marriage, sexual slavery, and forced labor.
- Women have also been trafficked or exploited by security forces and United Nations peacekeepers

Prevalent forms of trafficking in the context of armed conflict include:

- Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation
- Forced marriage
- Labor exploitation in support of military or domestic service
- Recruitment and exploitation of child soldiers

Case Study on Yazidi Women and Trafficking in Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS):

In Northern Iraq and Syria, ISIS kidnapped and enslaved thousands of women from Yazidi communities. ISIS used sex trafficking as a recruiting tactic, a tool for profit, and

a strategic approach to subjugate civilians and destabilize communities. These women were subjected to rape, sexual assault, forced marriages, forced conversions, sexual slavery, and other abuses. ISIS generated significant revenue from bartering and selling women as commodities through ISIS-run courts.

ISIS used trafficking of women not just to generate revenue, but also to recruit, mobilize, and reward male fighters by promising them sex slaves. The group also used the abduction and subjugation of women as a tactic to destroy Yazidi communities. Many Yazidi women victims returning home faced discrimination or alienation if they returned with children whose fathers were ISIS fighters.

This case illustrates the concern that women and girls bear unique, and sometimes disproportionate, impacts of armed conflict including trafficking and slavery.

2.3 Resource List

Hotlines

1. [Department of Defense Inspector General \(IG\) Hotline](#)
2. [National Human Trafficking Hotline](#)
3. [National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Cyber Tip Line](#)

DoD Combating Trafficking in Persons Additional Resources

1. [DoD Combating Trafficking in Persons \(CTIP\) Website](#)
 - [CTIP TIP 101 Fact Sheet](#)
 - [CTIP Specialized Trainings](#)
 - [CTIP List of Signs and Indicators of Human Trafficking](#)
 - [CTIP Workers Rights Wallet Cards](#)
 - [CTIP Poster "Stop Human Trafficking" Awareness Poster](#)

DoD CTIP PMO PSAs and Videos

1. [Gross Violations of Human Rights](#)
2. [CTIP Trainings](#)
3. [DODEA Trailer for Training](#)
4. [CTIP Acquisition Professionals PSA](#)
5. [CTIP Investigative Professionals Interview Training PSA](#)

Other DoD Resources

1. [Family Advocacy Program \(FAP\)](#)
2. [Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office \(SAPRO\)](#)
3. [Department of Defense Education Activity \(for military connected students\)](#)

U.S. Government Inter-Agency Resources

Trafficking in Persons Reports and Foundational Documents

1. [Trafficking in Persons Annual Report](#)
2. [Attorney General's Annual Trafficking in Persons Report to Congress](#)
3. [U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking](#)
4. [Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking](#)
5. [National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking](#)

Trafficking in Persons Victim Services

1. [Health and Human Services \(HHS\) Office on Trafficking in Persons \(OTIP\) One-pager: Training and Technical Assistance Resources – FY 2019](#)
2. [HHS OTIP One-pager: Victim Assistance Programs – FY 2019](#)
3. [Department of State Fact Sheet on Implementing a Trauma-Informed Approach](#)
4. [Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime](#)
5. [Department of Justice Faces of Human Trafficking](#)

Trafficking in Persons Laws

- [Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act Of 2017 \(January 9, 2019\)](#)
- [Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 \(January 8, 2019\)](#)
- [Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 \(December 21, 2018\)](#)
- [Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 \(December 21, 2018\)](#)
- [Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 \(May 29, 2015\)](#)
- [National Defense Authorization Act FY2013, Title XVII, "Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting"](#)
- [Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013 \(Title XII of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013\) \(March 7, 2013\)](#)
- [William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 \(December 23, 2008\)](#)
- [Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 \(January 10, 2006\)](#)
- [Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 \(December 19, 2003\)](#)
- [U.S. Leadership on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 \(May 27, 2003\)](#)
- [Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 \(PROTECT Act\) \(April 30, 2003\)](#)
- [Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 \(October 28, 2000\)](#)
- [18 USC Chapter 77: Peonage, Slavery and Trafficking in Persons Statutes \(Sec 1581-1597\)](#)

Trafficking in Persons Policies

- [National Security Presidential Directive 22 – Trafficking in Persons](#) December 16, 2002
- [Executive Order 13387, October 18, 2005, "Amendments to the Manual for Courts Martial, United States"](#)

- [Executive Order 13627, "Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts," September 25, 2012](#)
- [Executive Order 13773, February 9, 2017, "Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking"](#)

Trafficking in Persons Acquisition Regulations and Resources

- [Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System \(CPARS\) website](#)
- [Class Deviation 2018-O0018 - Micro-Purchase Threshold, Simplified Acquisition Threshold, and Special Emergency Procurement Authority:](#)
- [Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement \(DFARS\)](#)
- [Expeditionary Contract Administration Desk Reference](#)
- [Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 22.17 Combating Trafficking in Persons](#)
- [FAR Combating Trafficking in Persons - Definition of Recruitment Fees](#)
- [Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System \(FAPIS\) website](#)
- [OMB Anti Trafficking Risk Management Best Practices & Mitigation Considerations](#)

Trafficking in Persons Investigative Professionals Resources

- [Department of Defense CTIP Case Flow Process Chart](#)
- [Department of Defense Form 2701 Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses](#)
- [Department of Justice Human Trafficking Task Force E-Guide, "Building Strong Cases"](#)

Military Related Laws and Materials

1. [UCMJ Article 134](#)
2. [Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act \(MEJA\)](#)
3. [Operation Law Handbook](#)
4. [DoDI 2200.01 – Combating Trafficking in Persons](#)
5. [DoDI 5525.11 – MEJA](#)
6. [Manual for Courts Martial \(2019\)](#)

U.S Government Agency Resources on Trafficking in Persons

1. [Federal Response on Human Trafficking](#)
2. [Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons](#)
3. [Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit](#)
4. [Department of Justice Criminal Division, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section](#)
5. [Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance](#)
6. [Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)
7. [Department of Justice National Institute of Justice](#)
8. [Department of Labor Bureau of International Labor Affairs](#)

9. Department of Labor [Wage and Hour Division](#)
10. Department of Health and Human Services [Office on Trafficking in Persons](#)
11. Department of Homeland Security [Blue Campaign](#)
12. Department of Transportation [Put the Brakes on Human Trafficking](#)
13. US AID [Countering Trafficking in Persons Program](#)
14. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [New Frontier in War Against Labor Trafficking](#)
15. [National Center for Missing and Exploited Children \(NCMEC\)](#)

2.4 Master Glossary

3 P Paradigm: The “3P” Paradigm - prevention, protection, and prosecution serves as the fundamental international framework to combat human trafficking. The paradigm is outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000.

The AMP Model: A visual depiction of the main elements of trafficking in persons: Action, Means, and Purpose.

Child Soldier: A child soldier is any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces, police or other security forces; any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces, police or other security forces; any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces; or any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state. (22 U.S. Code § 2370c):

Coercion: Coercion is defined as threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process (22 U.S.C. 7102 (3))

Commercial Sex Act: Any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person. (22 U.S.C. 7102 (4))

Credible Information: The term “credible information” is actionable information that is received by U.S. authorities and includes reports from federal agencies, documentation provided by a foreign country, materials from civil society organizations, academic reports, media reports, and information from survivors of human trafficking vulnerable persons, and whistleblowers (22 U.S.C. 7102 (6))

Debt Bondage (22 U.S.C. 7102 (7)): The status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

Demand-Side Approach to Combating Sex Trafficking: The combating trafficking approach that focuses on targeting the demand side of sex trafficking by enhancing and encouraging enforcement of penalties against those who buy commercial sex.

Department of Defense Inspector General: The Department of Defense Inspector General (DoD IG) acts as the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense in matters of Department fraud, waste, and abuse. The DoD IG has a hotline to report fraud, waste, and abuse, including trafficking in persons incidents: dodig.mil/hotline or 800.424.9098.

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR): The FAR is the primary set of rules and regulations for use by all executive agencies in their acquisition of supplies and services with appropriated funds.

Force: Force means (A) the use of a weapon; (B) the use of such physical strength or violence as is sufficient to overcome, restrain, or injure a person; or (C) inflicting physical harm sufficient to coerce or compel submission by the victim. (Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Section 920 of Title 10 United States Code)

Forced Labor (FAR Subpart 22.17 Definition): Knowingly providing or obtaining the labor or services of a person (1) By threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint against, that person or another person; (2) By means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if the person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (3) By means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process.

Forcible Pandering (UCMJ Article 120c): Any person who compels another person to engage in an act of prostitution with any person.

Fraud: Fraud consists of some deceitful practice or willful device, resorted to with intent to deprive another of his right, or in some manner to do him an injury. In the context of human trafficking, fraud often involves false promises of jobs or other opportunities. (Section 7101 (b4) of Title 22 United States Code)

Gross Violations of Human Rights (GVHR): Gross Violations of Human Rights are human rights abuses carried out by foreign security forces under "color of law," meaning while on duty. Any foreign official who engages in trafficking in persons is committing a gross violation of human rights.

Human Trafficking: Human trafficking is a colloquial term; trafficking in persons is the legal term. 22 U.S.C. 7102 (11) defines "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as:

- A. sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- B. the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery

Human Smuggling: Human smuggling is the facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation, or illegal entry of a person(s) across an international border, in violation of one or more countries' laws, either clandestinely or through deception, such as the use of fraudulent documents. People who are smuggled are complicit in the smuggling crime and are not necessarily victims. (United States Attorney's Office District of Utah: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ut/immigration>)

Involuntary Servitude (22 U.S.C. 7102 (8)): Includes a condition of servitude induced by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process

Labor trafficking: Labor trafficking is a colloquial term for forced labor. See forced labor for legal definition.

Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (Public Law 106-523): The Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA) is the law that establishes United States Federal jurisdiction over offenses committed outside the United States including trafficking in persons offenses by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, or by members of the Armed Forces who are released or separated from active duty prior to being identified and prosecuted for the commission of such offenses, and for other purposes.

Minor: Under the TVPA, a minor is any person under the age of 18.

National Human Trafficking Resource Center: A nongovernmental organization working to combat human trafficking. The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) maintains a national, toll-free hotline, available to answer calls from anywhere in the United States 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. Callers can report tips and receive information on human trafficking by calling the hotline at 1-888-373-7888. The hotline also provides data on where cases of suspected human trafficking are occurring in the United States.

Patronizing a Prostitute (Charged under UCMJ Article 134 Pandering and prostitution): (a) That the accused engaged in a sexual act with another person not the accused's spouse; (b) That the accused compelled, induced, enticed, or procured such person to engage in a sexual act in exchange for money or other compensation; (c) That this act was wrongful; and (d) That, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was either: (i) to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces; (ii) was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces; or (iii) to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces and of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.

Peonage/Debt Bondage: The status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

Pimp: A pimp is an intermediary who procures a prostitute for customers. He/she controls and financially benefits from the commercial sexual exploitation of another person. (**Black's Law Dictionary**)

Prostitute: A prostitute is a person who performs the acts of prostitution; a person paid to engage in sexual acts. In the UCMJ prostitution is defined as an accused [who] engaged in a sexual act with another person not the accused's spouse, and did so for the purpose of receiving money or other compensation; (UCMJ Article 134 Pandering and prostitution)

Sex Trafficking: means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a **commercial sex act**. (22 U.S.C. 7102(12))

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (Public Law 106-386): The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 is the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking. The TVPA addressed existing gaps in the legal framework by creating new criminal offenses and establishing victim protections. The law created a three-pronged approach of prevention, protection, and prosecution.

Trafficking in Persons: The TVPA defines "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (22 U.S.C. 7102(11))

Uniform Code of Military Justice: The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) is the criminal code that applies to Service members and in time of declared war or a contingency operation, persons serving with or accompanying an armed force in the field. Offenses related to sex trafficking may be prosecuted under UCMJ including prostitution; patronizing a prostitute; pandering by compelling, inducing, enticing, or procuring an act of prostitution; and pandering by arranging or receiving consideration for arranging for sexual intercourse or sodomy.

Victim-Centered Approach: A victim-centered approach means the victim's wishes, safety, and well-being take priority in all matters and procedures. A victim-centered approach seeks to minimize re-traumatization associated with the criminal justice process by providing the support of victim advocates and service providers.

Victim/Witness Advocate: A Service or local civilian victim advocate is an individual trained to assist investigative professionals by offering support to potential TIP victims.

Women Peace and Security Act (PL 115-68) is an Act that strengthens efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict by increasing women's participation in negotiation and mediation processes. The Act requires DoD to train relevant personnel about gender considerations and meaningful participation by women in protecting civilians from violence, exploitation, and trafficking in persons